PROPOSED EXXON RESEARCH PROGRAM TO HELP ASSESS THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

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PROGRAM GOAL

• USE EXXON EXPERTISE AND FACILITIES TO HELP

DETERMINE THE LIKELIHOOD OF A GLOBAL GREEN
HOUSE EFFECT

RATIONALE FOR EXXON INVOLVEMENT

- DEVELOP EXPERTISE TO ASSESS THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT ON EXXON BUSINESS
- FORM RESPONSIBLE TEAM THAT CAN CREDIBLY CARRY BAD NEWS, IF ANY, TO THE CORPORATION
- PROVIDE THE GOVERNMENT WITH HIGH QUALITY
 INFORMATION TO REDUCE THE BUSINESS RISK OF
 INADEQUATE GOVERNMENT POLICY
- GENERATE IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION THAT WILL ENHANCE THE EXXON IMAGE AND PROVIDE PUBLIC RELATIONS VALUE

DOE INTEREST

- ACCELERATE CONTEMPLATED RESEARCH PROGRAM IN OCEANIC CO₂ MEASUREMENTS
- COST EFFECTIVE METHOD TO ACQUIRE ESSENTIAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA
- OBTAIN INDUSTRIAL PARTICIPATION TO COMPLEMENT CURRENT ACADEMIC EFFORT
- CONTRIBUTION OF DATA FROM EXXON FUNDED PROGRAMS
 TO DETERMINE SOURCE OF CO₂ IN ATMOSPHERE AND AIR-OCEAN CO₂ MASS TRANSFER COEFFICIENTS

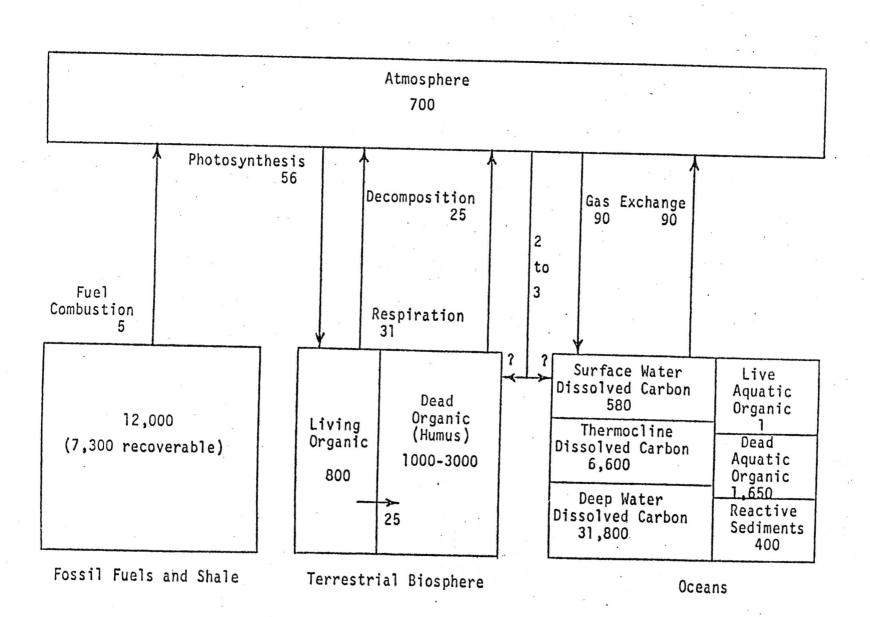
DEFINITION

GREENHOUSE EFFECT - AN UPSET IN THE EARTH'S THERMAL BALANCE CAUSED BY THE REABSORPTION OF INFRARED RADIATION FROM THE EARTH BY THE INCREASING LEVELS OF CO₂ AND OTHER ATMOSPHERIC COMPONENTS

- ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ HAS INCREASED 15% SINCE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- THE ANNUAL ANTHROPOGENIC ADDITION OF CO₂ TO THE ATMOSPHERE HAS BEEN INCREASING AT 4% PER YEAR SINCE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- THIS INCREASE HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO FOSSIL FUEL UTILIZATION
- APPROXIMATELY 10-15% OF THE CO₂ FROM FOSSIL FUELS CANNOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR
- ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ CONTRIBUTION FROM FOREST CLEARING IS NOT KNOWN

The Carbon Cycle 1978

Fluxes in Gt/a Pool sizes in Gt



MAJOR RESEARCH NEEDS

			E X X O N C A P A -
PROBLEM AREA	(Contraction of the Contraction	RESEARCH NEEDS	BILITY
ATMOSPHERE	-	WEATHER MODELING	NO
	-	DISPERSION OF CO2	YES
OCEAN	_	INTERLAYER EXCHANGE OF CO2	YES
		CIRCULATION OF SEAWATER	YES
TERRESTRIAL	_	STORAGE AND EXCHANGE OF	YES
BIOSPHERE		CARBON	
INTER-AREA	_	CO ₂ EXCHANGE ACROSS	YES
EXCHANGE		OCEAN-ATMOSPHERIC INTERFACE	
	-	CO ₂ EXCHANGE BETWEEN BIO-	
		SPHERE AND ATMOSPHERE	

PROPOSED PROGRAMS

PROGRAMS	FUNDING
OCEAN SAMPLING PROGRAM	
- TANKER SAMPLING SYSTEM	D O E / E X X O N
- DRILLING SHIP STATION	EXXON
LAND BIOTA SAMPLING PROGRAM	
- C-13 AND C-14 SAMPLING	EXXON

OBJECTIVES OF OCEAN SAMPLING

• DETERMINE CO₂ FLUX BETWEEN AIR AND OCEAN

FLUX = (TRANSFER COEFFICIENT) X (DRIVING FORCE)

DRIVING FORCE DETERMINED FROM TANKERS AS A FUNCTION OF CO2 ATM, CO2 SW, TEMPERATURE, LOCATION, ETC.

TRANSFER COEFFICIENT DETERMINED FROM DRILLING SHIPS BY TRACER STUDY AS A FUNCTION OF WEATHER, SEA-STATE, ETC.

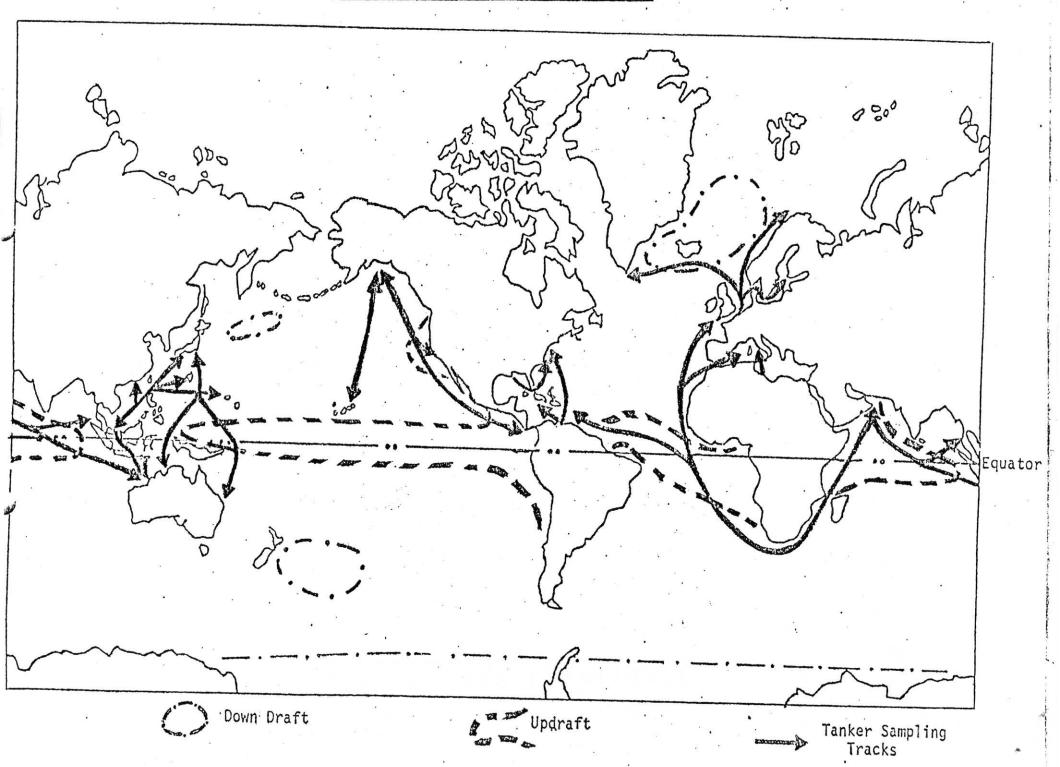
 CROSSCHECK RATE OF CO₂ EXCHANGE ACROSS THE AIR-SEA INTERFACE USING C-14 RELEASED DURING ATOMIC BOMB TESTS AS TRACER

TANKER PROGRAM

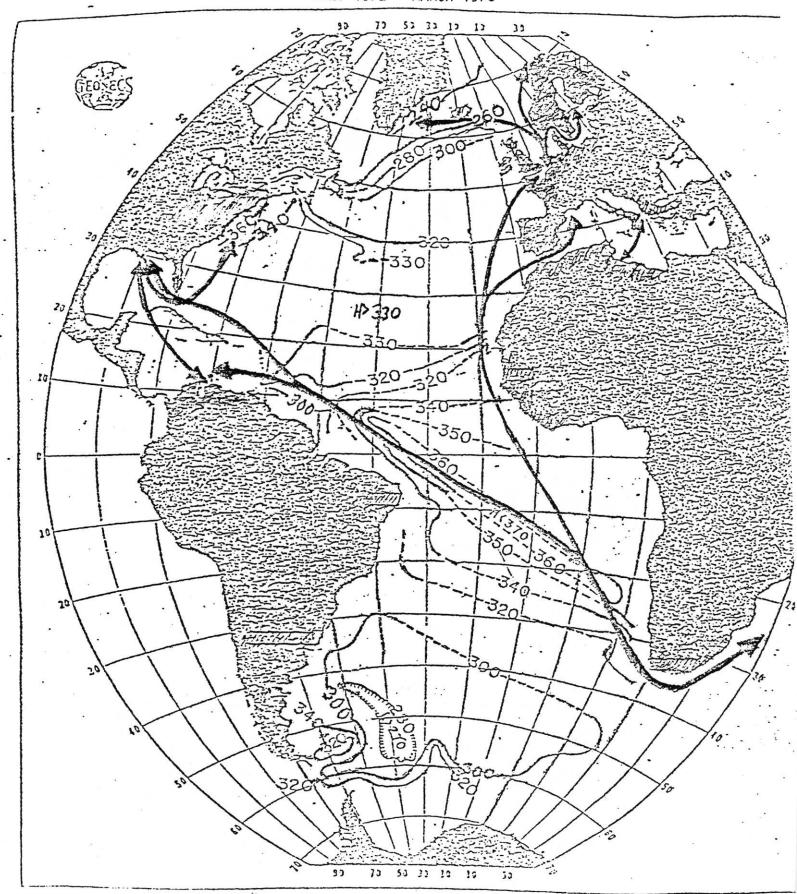
- TANKERS WILL SAMPLE CONTINUOUSLY
 - ATMOSPHERIC CO2 TO ± 0.5 PPMV
 - OCEAN CO_2 TO \pm 0.5 PPMV
 - SEA AND AIR TEMPERATURE TO ± 0.1°C
 - RELATIVE HUMIDITY
 - BAROMETRIC PRESSURE
 - SALINITY
 - SEAWATER PH
- TANKER WILL ALSO SAMPLE SURFACE SEAWATER FOR C-14 ON A PERIODIC BASIS
- DEPTH THERMOMETERS WILL BE USED PERIODICALLY TO DETERMINE THE TEMPERATURE PROFILE OF THE OCEAN ALONG THE TANKER ROUTE

TANKER PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

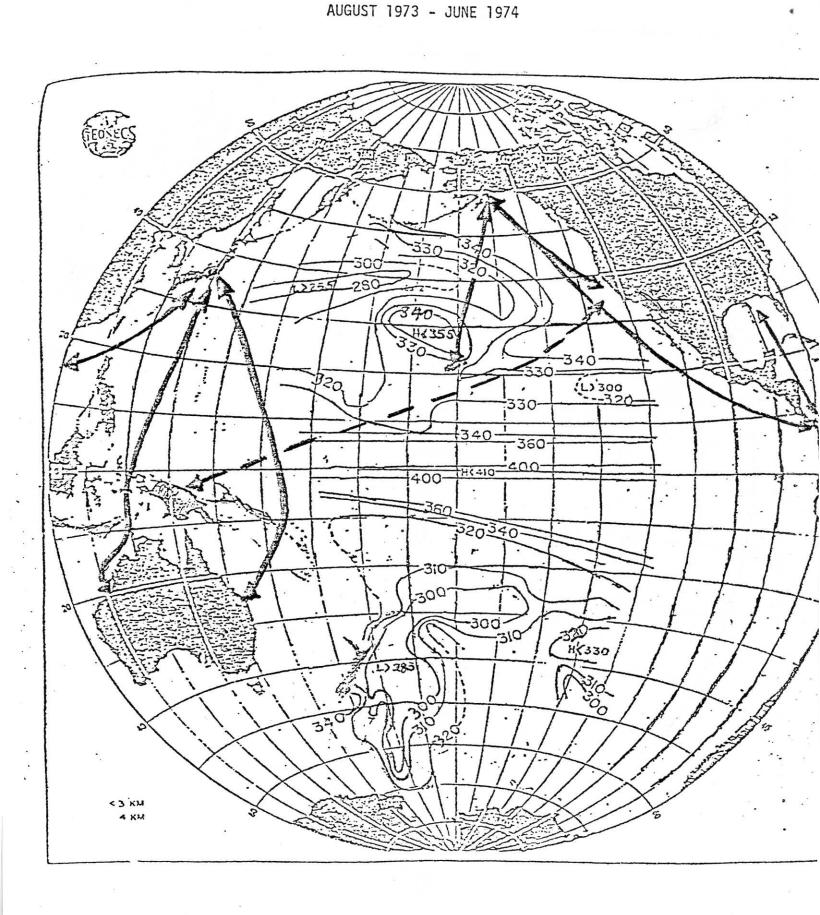
- TANKER WILL BE ABLE TO REPEAT MEASUREMENTS ALONG A PARTICULAR ROUTE ANYWHERE FROM 10 TO 40 TIMES PER YEAR DEPENDING ON ROUTE LENGTH AND PETROLEUM DEMAND
- TANKER PROGRAM WILL BE EXPANDED FROM ONE ROUTE
 DURING THE FIRST YEAR TO FIVE BY THE THIRD YEAR
- SOME TANKER ROUTES PROPOSED IN THIS PROGRAM CROSS AREAS WHERE RELATIVELY LITTLE OCEANOGRAPHIC WORK HAS BEEN DONE
- THE DATA COLLECTED WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE PCO2 LEVELS ON A REGIONAL AND SEASONAL BASIS IN BOTH THE ATMOSPHERE AND THE OCEANS



pCO₂ 10⁻⁶ atm. IN THE SURFACE WATER OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
JULY 1972 - MARCH 1973



All Exxon Atlantic tanker routes.



Pacific tanker routes.

Exxon routes

Other tanker routes

DRILLING SHIP PROGRAM

- EXXON CONTRACTED DRILLING SHIPS ARE PRESENTLY EXPLORING MANY DEEP WATER AREAS AROUND THE WORLD
 - DRILL IN OCEAN DEPTHS WELL OVER 1000 FEET, SOMETIMES AS MUCH AS 5000 FEET
 - REMAIN IN ONE LOCATION FOR TWO TO THREE MONTHS
- AT THESE DEPTHS, THE OCEAN IS USUALLY WELL STRATIFIED, AND IS SUITABLE FOR TRACER GAS STUDY

DRILLING SHIP PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

- MEASUREMENT OF SURFACE WATER RADON-222 PROFILES AND WEATHER DATA CAN BE USED TO DETERMINE THE RATE OF GAS EXCHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF WIND SPEED AND SEA STATE
- DEEP WATER SAMPLING CAN ALSO BE PERFORMED TO ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF DEEP OCEAN EXCHANGE OF CO₂, RADON-222, AND OTHER CHEMICAL TRACERS

INFORMATION YIELDS

TANKER PROGRAM

- THE FOLLOWING DATA WILL BE COLLECTED ALONG THE TANKER ROUTES:
 - ATMOSPHERIC PCO2
 - OCEANIC PCO₂
 - SEA TEMPERATURE PROFILES
 - SALINITY
 - PH
 - SURFACE WATER CARBON-14 LEVELS
- USING THE ABOVE DATA TO MAP SEASONAL AND REGIONAL VARIATIONS WILL ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF:

- ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION
 - + THE VARIATIONS WILL HELP DETERMINE GLOBAL AIR CIRCULATION PATTERNS AND COULD BE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE TRANSIENT TRACES PROGRAM NOW BEGINNING UNDER DOE FUNDING
- OCEANIC PCO2
 - + WILL BE USED TO ESTABLISH GLOBAL SEAWATER CIRCULATION PATTERNS
 - + BY CROSSING UPWARD AND DOWNWARD ADVECTION ZONES THE SEASONAL AND YEARLY EXCHANGE OF SURFACE AND DEEP WATER WILL BE MONITORED
- OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC PCO2
 - + WILL BE USED TO ESTABLISH THE CONCENTRATION GRADIENT ACROSS THE INTERFACE

- + THE CONCENTRATION VARIATIONS
 ACCORDING TO SEASON AND REGION
 WILL BE USED TO GENERATE MORE
 ACCURATE CO₂ EXCHANGE MODELS
- OCEAN TEMPERATURE PROFILES
 - + WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE THE
 THICKNESS OF THE SURFACE WATER
 LAYER AND ITS VARIATION ACCORDING
 TO SEASON AND REGION
 - + THIS WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON OCEAN CIRCULATION PATTERNS AND WIND EFFECTS ON OCEAN MIXING
- SALINITY
 - + WILL BE USED TO DEFINE OCEAN WATER MASSES
 - + IT IS ALSO USED TO CORRECT
 THE RAW PCO₂ MEASUREMENTS

- PH WILL BE USED TO DETERMINE TOTAL INORGANIC CARBON
- SURFACE WATER C-14 LEVELS
 - + WILL BE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE
 METHOD OF CHECKING THE OCEAN-AIR
 CO2 EXCHANGE
 - + SEASONAL AND YEARLY TIME TRENDS
 OF C-14 LEVELS IN THE UPWARD
 ADVECTION ZONES WILL BE USED TO
 MEASURE CARBON PENETRATION AND
 COMPLEMENT THE TRANSIENT TRACER
 PROGRAM IN THIS AREA

DRILLING SHIP PROGRAM WILL BE USED TO:

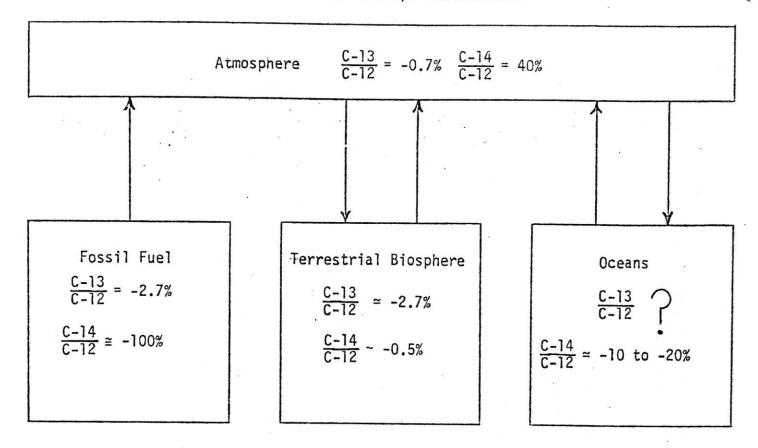
- OBTAIN A RELATION FOR THE GAS EXCHANGE COEFFICIENT OF A NON-REACTIVE GAS WITH WIND SPEED AND SEA STATE
- DETERMINE NEEDED CORRECTIONS FOR CO2 REACTIVITY
- THE GAS TRANSFER COEFFICIENT FUNCTION
 WILL BE USED WITH THE REGIONAL AND
 SEASONAL PCO2 MEASUREMENTS AND PREVAILING
 LOCAL WEATHER CONDITIONS TO CALCULATE
 MORE ACCURATELY THE NET FLUX OF CARBON
 INTO THE OCEAN

PROGRAM RESULTS AND BENEFITS

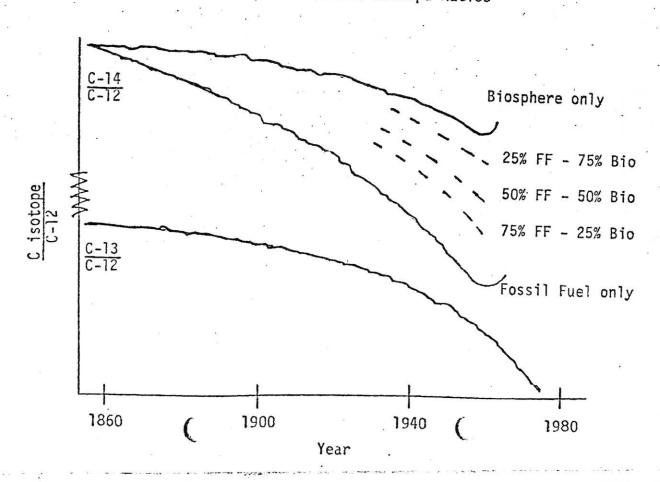
- A RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE MEANS OF PROVIDING HIGHLY USEFUL INFORMATION ON YEARLY, SEASONAL AND REGIONAL ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC PROCESSES
- IMPROVED AIR-OCEAN CARBON EXCHANGE MODEL
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON BOTH ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC CIRCULATION PATTERNS
- REPORTS FROM EXXON ON THE FINDINGS ISSUED JOINTLY
 WITH LAMONT-DOHERTY AND OTHER PARTICIPATING INSTI-TUTIONS
- SAMPLING VESSELS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENTS TO ENHANCE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE CARBON BUDGET OR RELATED AREAS

THEORY OF LAND BIOTA SAMPLING

- INCREASE IN ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ MAY BE DUE TO FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION OR FOREST CLEARING
- SOURCE OF CO₂ MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY CARBON ISOTOPES IN THE ATMOSPHERE
 - C-13 IS PRESENT IN FOSSIL FUELS AND PLANTS
 - C-14 IS PRESENT ONLY IN PLANTS
- MEASURING RELATIVE CHANGE OF C-13 AND C-14 IN STORED BIOMASS CAN YIELD INFORMATION ON THE SOURCE OF THE CO₂ THAT WAS PRESENT DURING PLANT GROWTH



Atmospheric Carbon Isotope Ratios



PROPOSED PROGRAM - LAND BIOTA SAMPLING

- TREE RINGS HAVE PROVIDED INITIAL C-13/C-12 AND C-14/C-12 DATA
 - SAMPLE NOT ISOLATED IN YEARLY INCREMENTS
 - NO TEMPERATURE AND GROWTH HISTORY
- USE A LAND BIOTA SOURCE THAT HAS:
 - WEATHER AND GROWTH HISTORY
 - NOT UNDERGONE ISOTOPE EXCHANGE AFTER GROWING SEASON
 - AVAILABLE SAMPLES DATING BACK TO 1830
 - AFTER SOME INITIAL INVESTIGATION, WINE SEEMS TO BE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING THE BEST SAMPLES

PROPOSED PROGRAM SCHEDULE

PHASE I (ONE-YEAR PROGRAM - K\$ 300 EXXON AND K\$ 200 DOE)

- ESTABLISH COOPERATIVE PROGRAM WITH LAMONT-DOHERTY
- INITIATE RESEARCH WITH A SINGLE TANKER AS A PILOT PROGRAM
- IMPLEMENT DRILLING SHIP SAMPLING PROGRAM
- CARRY OUT WINE MEASUREMENT PROGRAM FOR ONE LOCATION

PROPOSED PROGRAM SCHEDULE (CONTINUED)

PHASE II (FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM)

- IMPLEMENT FULL-SCALE TANKER PROGRAM USING UP TO FIVE DIFFERENT ROUTES (~ M\$/A 1.4 - GOVERN-MENT)
- CONTINUE DRILLING SHIP PROGRAM AT SUITABLE LOCATIONS (κ\$/A 50 - EXXON)
- CONTINUE LAND BIOTA MEASUREMENT WITH GEOGRAPHICALLY
 DIFFERENT SOURCES (κ\$/A 80 EXXON)

ESTIMATED COST OF FULL PROGRAM

(1979 K\$)

	PHASE	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
DRILLING SHIPS	I	5 0					
	II	***	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
LAND BIOTA MEASURE-}	I	7 5	-	N= 444			
IL N I S	II		8 0	8 0			
TANKER (PILOT PROGRAM)	I	375					, ==
TANKERS (4 ADDI- TIONAL)	II		1040	1600	1400	1400	1400
TOTAL		500	1170	1730	1450	1450	1450
CUMULATIVE		500	1670	3400	4850	6300	7750
PROFESSIONALS N-PROFESSIONALS		1.3	3,6	5,6	5,3	5.3	5,3
N-LVALE 22 TONAL 2		210	7.1	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

		Funding		Staff	Staffing		8						
		\$		Source	GRL	Other <u>Units</u>	'78	'79	'80	'81	182	'83	'84
١.	Develop background	20	k	ER&E	1 P	*	_						
2.	Develop research program	30	k	ER&E	1 P		_						
3.	Obtain ER&E management approval	-		ÿ - v	1 P	.e. (1981)	×						.
4	Advise Exxon Corp. & affiliates	5	k	ER&E	1 P			-					
5.	Advise DOE of program	_		*	1 P			x					
6.	Plan program with affiliates (Exxon International, EUSA, etc.)	5	k ·	ER&E	1 P			-					
7.	Arrange university partnership	50	k	ER&E	1 P	*		-					
8.	Designate program manager	-		-	-	-		х			7		
9.	Order and assemble instrumentation	125	k	ER&E	1 P		.2		j	£			а .
0.	Begin Phase I				1.3 P			*					Ì
أحسد	Tanker No. 1Drilling ShipLand biota measurements	275 25 75	k	ER&E ER&E ER&E				-		∞ €			
1.	Prepare and submit proposals to DOE	30 1	k	ER&E	1P,								
2.	Publish initial results	30 1	k	ER&E				. ,	(l
3.	Order additional equipment	425	k	DOE									
4.	Begin Phase II	•			6 P								
	5 tankers9 drilling ships2 different land biota sources	6.8 N 225 H 160 H	k	DOE ER&E ER&E						-			
	Awareness and corporate dissemination of information on overall problem	70	k	ER&E	0.1 P	5							